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JOHN continues to watch and wait.

ANOTHER snow blockade interferes with the election of a United States Senator in Illinois.

A BUNDLE or bag in one's hand secures the right of way along the most crowded thoroughfares of London.

As Albany dispatch says that Mr. Cleveland will not announce his Cabinet until after he reaches Washington.

WHAT! Is this a thrust at Blaine? General Logan, in a letter to a political admirer: "No, I am writing no book; I have nobody to wheedle and nobody to punish in any such way."

The death of Mrs. Lowell, the American Minister's wife at the English Court, is momentarily expected. The anticipated sad event seems to create much genuine sympathy in London.

CARL SCHUEZ has reached Little Rock. He said that during his Southern trip he had been much struck with the prosperous condition of the country and the cheerfulness of the people. The Democratic successes, he says, are already beginning to result in a strengthening of the tie between the North and South.

THE friends of the measure extending the provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill to other cities of the State than Indianapolis and Evansville are largely indebted to the tact and management of Senator Schloss, of Vigo County, for its favorable consideration by the Democratic caucus of Monday night. In the face of considerable opposition, the Senator championed the proposition, and without questioning or comparing the efforts of other worthy gentlemen, or pronouncing upon the merits or wisdom of the measure, we think we may safely say that its success was to a great extent the result of the energetic effort of the Vigo County Senator. The legislative record of Mr. Schloss is highly creditable both to himself and to the enlightened constituency which he so ably represents.

THE House of Representatives yesterday declined to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill to renege General Grant. Every ex-Confederate soldier save one voted against the man who whipped them.

You will get things mixed if you are not closely watched. The Commercial Gazette's Washington special says relative to the matter:

The debate on the bill authorizing the President to appoint General Grant an officer of the army on the retired list was an interesting one. Mr. Horner and a few other Republicans bitterly opposed the measure on the ground that it was an attempt of the friends of Fitz John Porter to put President Arthur in a tight place. Among the alternative votes for the bill were those of Bratton, of South Carolina, who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, of King and Chandler, who were Co. leaders of the 1st South Carolina, and of Bibb and Hunt, who were Lieutenants. The House was not full, and the friends of the measure were confident on a full vote it can command a two-thirds majority to carry it through.

Take Cleveland's advice and "tell the truth."

THE News says that because Frenzel's place on the Police Board was not long ago filled it has become a public scandal. No more silly twaddle was ever put in black type. The police administration of the city has not been suffering, there being a working quorum on the board. It is a notorious fact that, on account of the scurrilous course pursued by the Republican press of the city, it has become very difficult to get a prominent, responsible citizen to take the position. Mr. Cotterell, we understand, very reluctantly consented yesterday to serve. There is a Republican ring in the city, with the News at its head, the object of which is to break down the present efficient police system, for the purpose of getting back to Republican rule, under which saloons and gambling houses were kept open all night, and the city carried by a Republican majority of from 1,500 to 2,300.

THE effort made by Senator Foulke yesterday in the advocacy of his bill for civil service reform is pronounced by all who heard it as exceedingly able and creditable. It was conceived upon a high plane of thought, and reveals much close and painstaking research. Putting aside party trammels and traditions, the Senator reached a level that was at once conservative and praiseworthy. His mode of treating this subject was evidently appreciated by the majority, who gallantly met the Senator in agreeing to the engrossment of the bill. Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the bill, the thought occurs to us that the desire for civil service reform upon the part of the Republican party seems to have grown in intensity as the power to effect such reforms was gradually slipping from its grasp. Two decades ago it might have escaped the imputation of a self-

ish greed for office had it advocated the reforms it now seeks to force upon the Democratic party. Coming so late in the day the suspicion naturally arises that something beyond a pure, patriotic impulse inspires Republicanism in its advocacy of civil service reform.

THE NEED OF NEW INSANE HOSPITALS—IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The bills now pending before the Legislature relating to the new hospitals for the insane have called public attention to the number and condition of the insane in this State.

The census of 1880 returns that number at 2,350. This statement of the number has been challenged on the ground that it is too large.

If so, it ought to be out of harmony with the returns for other States and countries. The table below will illustrate the comparison as to this point. It is based on the census of 1880:

STATES.	Population.	No. of Insane.	Proportion of Insane to Population.
Massachusetts.....	1,733,085	5,127	3/100
Illinois.....	2,077,871	3,431	3/100
Indiana.....	1,973,301	2,531	3/100
Kentucky.....	1,645,630	2,284	3/100
Michigan.....	1,639,947	2,736	3/100
Ohio.....	2,138,082	2,284	3/100
New York.....	3,924,713	11,111	3/100
California.....	854,634	2,508	3/100
Minnesota.....	780,734	1,145	3/100
Wisconsin.....	1,316,427	2,830	3/100
United States.....	50,155,000	144,000	3/100
England.....	28,000,000	44,000	3/100
France.....	36,000,000	55,000	3/100
Germany.....	41,000,000	61,000	3/100
Austria.....	35,000,000	52,000	3/100
Italy.....	32,000,000	48,000	3/100
Spain.....	25,000,000	37,000	3/100
Portugal.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Sweden.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Norway.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Denmark.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Holland.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Belgium.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Switzerland.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Prussia.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Russia.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
China.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Japan.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
India.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Africa.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Australia.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
South America.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
North America.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Europe.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Asia.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100
Oceania.....	2,500,000	3,750	3/100

Top States above named (average).....

In the above list England and Massachusetts have given the most prolonged and careful attention to the collection of social statistics. As to all other matters relating to social conditions and development their reports are regarded as the highest authority. Presumably the agents of the Census Bureau did not neglect the means nor the information the State might furnish when they took this census. The natural tendency of the public is to suppress information of this character, and those who have sought to gather such statistics have found cause to complain of the difficulties encountered. The insane member of a family is generally a skeleton in the closet whose existence is not more widely published by those interested in it than necessity requires. The census taken is more apt to be met by a denial against the truth than by an affirmation when the facts do not justify such disclosure.

If the above table has any significance it shows that the census for Indiana is too small rather than too large.

The rate of increase of population for Indiana during the last decade was about 19 per cent. If we add 9 per cent. to the population of 1880, the result will not be far from our present population. If the insane have increased in a like ratio, we should add 317 to our insane population as then returned to arrive at the number at the present time. This would give us 3,467. This leads us to the question, how much hospital room is required? A considerable number of this 3,467 insane would never find their way to the hospital, however much room is provided. It is not desirable that they should. Many are of that quiet, inoffensive class who have means and friends adequate to their support.

The number who need and would find refuge in hospitals is largely a matter of education, but within certain limits, experience has furnished very safe and satisfactory tests.

We may safely affirm that no State has pushed its charities in this direction so far as to have more persons improperly confined in its asylums, jails and almshouses on account of insanity who do not need such confinement than there are of insane outside who would be benefited by hospital care. If those who do not require hospital care or other form of confinement were turned loose and those outside who do require it were substituted, the population of the hospitals would be greatly increased. In the table below will be found statistics gathered from the census of 1880, showing, as to each of the ten States named: (1) The number of insane, (2) The number in hospitals, (3) The per cent. those in hospitals bear to the whole number of insane, (4) The number at home, (5) The per cent. of insane at home, (6) The per cent. in hospitals, almshouses, and other places of restraint. It should be remembered that in addition to the number found in hospitals there are in every State a number to be found in almshouses, jails, etc.

STATES.	Number of Insane.	In Hospitals.	Per Cent. in Hospitals.	At Home.	Per Cent. at Home.	In Almshouses, Jails, etc.	Per Cent. in Almshouses, Jails, etc.
Massachusetts.....	5,127	3,085	60	1,500	29	542	11
Illinois.....	3,431	2,143	63	1,148	33	140	4
Indiana.....	2,531	1,245	49	1,286	51	0	0
Kentucky.....	2,284	1,464	64	1,394	61	44	2
Michigan.....	2,736	1,122	41	1,384	50	230	8
Ohio.....	2,284	1,464	64	1,394	61	44	2
New York.....	11,111	8,075	73	4,421	39	615	6
California.....	2,508	2,014	80	412	16	62	2
Minnesota.....	1,145	708	62	425	37	112	10
Wisconsin.....	2,830	1,230	43	1,598	57	102	4

Average monthly balance, \$718 925 43.

It will be observed that the January and June balances are twofold enormously by the school assessments. During December and May the County Treasurers, regardless of distance or inconvenience, must travel to the capital, to bring their assessments. During January and June the County Treasurers, regardless of inconvenience and distance, must come to the capital again to take back their apportionments—like that no end of a march that marched up the hill and then marched down again. There is enough "red tape" in the process to supply the dry goods market of the country.

From the statement of monthly balances it is seen that while for May 1 was \$439,812.94, the balance for June 1 was \$1,093,833.86, or a difference of \$1,254,020.92. But on July 1 the balance was \$736,738.09—a shrinkage in thirty days of \$357,095.77. But if this entire sum of \$357,095.77 be charged to the counties all will not have received their school fund, for the aggregate apportionment was \$1,000,441.76 or \$143,346.59 more than the State Treasury disbursed in the month of June. So we see that about \$1,000,000 is drawn from the counties needlessly, and that after thirty days there are, at least,

she will then have provision made for one in every 803 of her population as it is estimated at the present time. Is that more than enough? It would give hospital room for 63 per cent. of our insane population. By referring to the table above it will be seen that, in 1880, six of the ten States named had that proportion, or a greater, of their insane under some form of actual restraint by the public, and in no case has a hospital capacity, not greater than this, although taxed to its utmost, been sufficient to relieve the almshouses and jails of their insane population.

It would be a gross mistake to suppose that the "At Home" column of the above table contains only those who are not fit subjects for care and restraint by the public. On the contrary, in this column are to be found very many whose condition appeals most strongly for public aid and sympathy, and very many whose freedom is a constant peril to the communities where they reside or may roam.

The demand for hospital accommodation, when once provided, is strongly illustrated by the cases of Massachusetts and California, as shown by the above table. Massachusetts, with a population nearly 200,000 less than Indiana's, had in 1880 in her insane hospitals 3,085 inmates—within 445 of the whole number returned as insane in Indiana in that year. Adding to those in her hospitals the number confined in jails and almshouses, we find that she had 3,567 insane people under some form of public restraint. This is a greater number than the census takes us with here in Indiana. In California one person in every 430 is in her hospitals. This proportion is in excess of our whole insane population as given in the census. In New York one person in every 627 is in her asylums. Add to these the number accommodated in almshouses and jails, and we find that one person in every 530 is under public restraint as an insane person. Ohio had one out of every 710 of her population under restraint as an insane person in 1880, and is adding room for 1,000 more.

In the light of these facts it would seem that a provision for one person in every 803 is not extravagant even here in Indiana, although her people may justly claim to rank very high as a "level-headed" population. When the new hospitals are completed this will be the provision made.

AN OVERSTOCK OF "RED TAPE."

A capital enactment of the Legislature would be such an amendment to the law relating thereto as should put a stop to the expensive folly of bringing to this city twice a year the school revenues of the various counties. These sums from the ninety-two counties only remain a few weeks and then must be transported, in whole or in part, back to the ninety-two counties for distribution to the townships for school purposes.

When the necessity and where the benefits of such a policy? How is Steuben County or the State benefited by the County Treasurer bringing down to the State Treasury Steuben's assessment for school purposes and then, a month or two later, coming down, drawing it out of the State Treasury and taking it back again. There are some 500 miles of travel if he comes to person, and for what end?

Why not have each county retain and disburse its assessment for school purposes, or such part of it as the apportionment allows it? Take Elkhart, for example, on the northern border, whose assessment of \$16,742.21 is only \$158.59 more than its apportionment of \$16,583.71—why have it send its assessment to the State Treasury and then weeks later send for its apportionment? Why not have it simply remit the excess of \$158.59?

Twice a year the counties send to the State Treasury about \$1,000,000 (or \$2,000,000 per annum) for school purposes, and twice a year take about \$1,000,000 away again. This process involves expense somewhere. Who bears it? The weeks this sum lies in the State Treasury it is withdrawn from the counties. Why not let such part of it as must go to the counties remain in them? It is not infrequently the case that the school authorities are inconvenienced for the want, in the interim, of this same money.

To more fully illustrate our argument, we give from the State Auditor's reports the monthly Treasury balances for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1884:

December 1, 1883.....	\$492,839 32
January 1, 1884.....	1,271,611 61
February 1, 1884.....	681,097 61
March 1, 1884.....	666,839 51
April 1, 1884.....	578,479 45
May 1, 1884.....	639,812 31
June 1, 1884.....	1,598,853 86
July 1, 1884.....	788,738 69
August 1, 1884.....	637,812 29
September 1, 1884.....	583,229 55
October 1, 1884.....	6,926 81
November 1, 1884.....	491,266 59

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\$143,346.59 still unreturned to the counties and possibly three times that amount. Are the counties and the school districts benefited by this withdrawal of the money from them? If so, how? Is the State benefited by this money which belongs to the counties and the school districts, lying in the State Treasury? If so, wherein? Will the Legislators not put an end to this folly and the ills that ensue from it?

MCDONALD AND THE CABINET.

The dispatches for days past have made a conspicuous topic of Ex-Senator McDonald's prospect for a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. It need hardly be said that the interest manifested by the press and the Senator's friends is spontaneous. It has not been stirred by any request of or hint from him. He has held that Cabinet appointments should be the voluntary offerings of the President. Asked if he would accept a portfolio at the hands of Mr. Cleveland he does not put on the coy air of a girl being courted. If the appointment is one which he is adapted to he will cheerfully be of whatever service he may to Mr. Cleveland's administration. But asked to petition or have his friends petition for a place in the Cabinet, he would refuse in short meter. He has too delicate an appreciation of Mr. Cleveland's position; and too high a sense of manhood to seek to so advise the President-elect.

But it is certain that Mr. McDonald has a host of friends, even outside of Indiana, who would be delighted at seeing him called into the Cabinet. As for Indiana, it can almost be said that her citizens, regardless of party, to a man, desire his appointment. In this matter it is scarcely less than a test of loyalty or disloyalty to the State to be for or against McDonald, and we can say that under this test Indiana has, so far as we have observed, only loyal sons. From youth to mature age, in war and in peace, as publicist and private citizen, Joseph E. McDonald has never been an inch below the patriot. His services are stamped upon the laws of the State, upon her good name and prosperity. As a partisan has been the inspiration of liberality. Among brother Democrats he has ever been self-sacrificing. He is an able man, a correct man, an earnest man. He has discharged every trust to which the people have assigned him with credit to himself and satisfaction to them. And if he goes into the Cabinet, there is a State full of "Hoosier" voters to stand surety for his acquitting himself in such manner as will please the President and the people.

THE JOURNAL AND FATHER O'NEIL.

Our saintly contemporary, the Journal, may be zealous, but it is at times inconsistent. Its religion squints. It has a different creed for different classes. The Journal charged Henry Ward Beecher with criminality because he supported Cleveland, but lauded the preachers who supported Blaine—all except Rev. "R. R. R." Burchard. When, a day or two since, Father O'Neil, a Catholic priest of this city, was deposed, the Journal declared it done because Father O'Neil carried a cane to Mr. Blaine. When Bishop Chatard states in a card that Father O'Neil was dismissed for entirely different reasons, the Journal virtually accuses the Bishop of uttering a falsehood.

The Journal's ire is pretentiously aroused by what it conceives to be a spirit to abridge independence of conscience on the part of the Bishop or the Roman Church. But, leaving Bishop Chatard's card aside, is not one minister entitled to exercise independence of conscience as well as another? Did Mr. Beecher and other clergymen have the right of their convictions as well as Father O'Neil and others? Or does our neighbor assume the right of conscience and undertake to read the souls of these ministers and adjudge some sincere and others false? It would appear that it has assumed this quality of the Godhead in its dealing with ministers. Those who approved Mr. Blaine (all except poor Burchard) were saints in the Journal's eyes, and all disapproving him sinners. And now it goes to the extent of challenging the probity of a Bishop, merely because that prelate chanced to have displaced a priest who carried a cane to Mr. Blaine.

We trust that at the next election Vice General Beaumont will issue an order to the managers of the Little Sisters of the Poor Asylum "to leave politics to the politicians." Possibly, under such an order, all the nuns here would not be turned out in a body to vote the Democratic ticket—Journal.

Oh! You don't seem to take kindly to voters "being turned out in a body to vote the Democratic ticket." Perhaps if they vote the Republican ticket, your conscience would preserve its purity and placidity. Ask Vice-General Harry Adams and other ex-Republicans (V. G.'s) Sheriffs concerning jail deliveries on election days, and then take a sniff of Marion County Poor-house lore. Probably Vice-General Burchard, with his three R's, influenced more Catholic poor to vote the Democratic ticket than any other man. At all events, we do not believe that Father Beaumont had anything to do with it. He keeps clear of politics.

MR. TOM COTTERELL was appointed Police Commissioner yesterday—or, rather, he was offered the position several days ago, and accepted yesterday. The Republican mob bawled and spat right along as usual. The policy is to "acknowledge" the system back to the old one, when three Republican ward bosses ran the police force in the interest of the Republican party; when the saloons never closed, and gambling bells and bawdy houses ran at their own sweet will, "with no more to molest or make afraid."

JAMES B. BELFORD, Republican, recently in Congress, declared that Hayes never was elected President. Here are his words: "You can all readily recall the filibustering we had in this House at that time, and you can also recall the fact that on every vote in that filibustering epoch I stood up with you Democrats like a lone pine tree in the desert. We broke that deadlock. We passed that bill, Rutherford B. Hayes—who, in my judgment, never was elected President of the United States, although I voted to beat you Democrats, because you had not the

courage to stand up for your rights—Rutherford B. Hayes voted that bill."

It is estimated that there are more than 75,000 idle working men and women in New York City. So much for "protection."

CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

ANY superfluous timber that Cleveland has left over from making his Cabinet he can use up in the bureaus.—Texas Sittings.

A MILL owner near Rockville, Conn., who publicly declared that he would not start his mill if Cleveland was elected, has just begun to run on full time.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We don't know exactly what El Mahdi's uniform is, but it is like the average Arab's garb it consists of about forty-seven yards of red calico wound around the head and a piece of fishline tied around the waist.—Chicago News.

It is not at all surprising to learn that Rev. Dr. Talmage wants the officers of the law to put a stop to the oratory of Ingersoll. The latter, as a theological curiosity, undoubtedly hurts Talmage's business on the lecture platform.—Utica Herald.

O'DONOVAN Rossa's paper this week contains an offer of "\$10,000 reward for the body of the Prince of Wales, dead or alive." Rossa would be the worst scared man in the United States if anybody should appear and claim the reward.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It takes some of the Washington correspondents a good while to break loose from the Blaine idolatry, and a few of them are still foolish enough to write such nonsense as that he is quite likely again to be the nominee of his party. Such a delusion should not be indulged in by Blaine or any of his most sanguine worshippers. He will never get another Presidential nomination. The Republicans have tested to their hearts' content the potency of the Mulligan letters, and, in addition to that choice campaign literature, he would be confronted in 1888 with the interesting record of his fine work in the last campaign, which by that time will doubtless be made up. Blaine is not a man whose record improves with time, and it will probably be found to be much blacker in 1888.—Chicago Times.

It is the height of folly for the Republicans to cling to the interpretation of the law held by them in 1877. We held then, and we still believe, that that interpretation was, on the whole, the one most nearly in accordance with law and precedent. But, whatever its strength, it lacks the one important element of recognition. Of the able men in public life at that time, no Democrat and not all Republicans accepted it, and the appointment of the Electoral Commission by both Houses was in effect an authoritative declaration that the Republican view was not conclusive. What earthly sense is there in adhering to it under the circumstances, and how can any public man justify himself, while doing so, in failing to take the steps necessary to clear the whole question of all doubt and danger?—New York Times.

The Wabash Tragedy.

Colonel Wilson, of the Wabash Times, in referring to the recent death of William McGuire by Lee Linn, says:

"Coroner Zimmerman intended, no doubt, the inquiry into the cause of the death of William McGuire should be impartial and without a shadow of prejudice, and that the majesty of the law should be upheld throughout, but in both he signally, wretchedly, if not disgracefully, failed. But we are disposed to attribute the entire lack of dignity and appreciation of the high and important questions involved which characterizes his court to his inexperience and ignorance of the law. The partisan zeal, too, which seemed to exhibit in a marked degree at times may be attributed to the same cause, but the law itself would take a much less charitable view of the manner in which evidence was received were it speaking instead of us, for the law presumes that every official, at least, leaves his path of duty and will follow it honestly and faithfully. To say the whole proceeding was a farce would be clothing the court with more dignity and evidences of a knowledge of the law than the facts would justify, for it was worse than farcical—it was mockery."

"No reasonable excuse can be offered for the inhuman and brutal treatment of McGuire after he was wounded. He was permitted to lie like a dog on the street for an unreasonable long time, and when he was removed, it was only to dump him like a bag upon the bare floor of a dirty little room in the City Building, without covering or pillow. True, some one kinder than the others, gathered up a handful of straw and put it under the sufferer's head, but no kind hand wiped his face nor held his head while the blood flowed in a sucking stream from his cry, parched mouth, and he cried in vain for warm wraps to shield his shivering body from the wintry blasts. Thus he lay and groaned and suffered on a hard, cold carpetless floor for several hours, and, too, in a city that supports with great liberality eight churches each one of which was supposed to have been erected to the God of brotherly love and dedicated to the God of charity. In connection with this, let it be said that, when the wounded man was finally moved to more comfortable quarters at the Sherman House, and provided with a nurse and other attention, it was at Linn's suggestion and expense."

Oklahoma Boomers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says as the result of numerous telegrams from General Hatch and United States District Attorney Hutton to the authorities at Washington, it has been decided to issue new warrants for the arrest of Couch, Stafford and other Oklahoma invaders, and that the warrants will be made returnable March 5, which will be the day the boomers have set for another raid on the Territory. General Hatch will leave at once for his military headquarters at Caldwell, Kan., to complete arrangements for preventing any future movement that may be attempted.

Highway Robbery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The police are at work to-day on a genuine case of garroting and highway robbery that occurred last night in Third avenue. Samuel Cardwell, Director of the Murray Hill Bank, was the victim. Cardwell is a prominent real estate dealer, besides engaged in the dry goods business, and on closing up his real estate office last night he started to go to his house, two floors away, carrying his available cash and most important securities in a tin box under his arm. The box contained Murray